## WASHINGTON.

Spicy Debate in the House on the Doorkeeper Question.

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE AGAIN.

Election of the Democratic Caucus Nominee.

GENERAL SHIELDS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Conflicting Views on the Productiveness of the New Tariff.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1878. THE DOORKEEPER SQUABBLE IN THE HOUSE.

The great doorkeeper squabble, which threatened one time to make the House democrats the laughlug stock of the country, ended to-day. It was really an sentatives did not exist for the convenience mainly of one of its subordinate officers. A democrat remarked to-day:—
"Matters got to that pass that we were no longer

certain whether the dog wagged the tail or the tail the dog, and that interesting question, at any rate, we

There was a general supposition that the republicans would be able to carry enough democrats with them to elect their candidate, General Shields, but the result was different. The vote stood:-Field, 123; Shields, 109, and after this the House by an almost unanimous vote authorized the President to ap-point General Shields a Brigadier General on the retired list of the United States army, which will give him a pension, so that he at least is happy. General Field, the new Doorkeeper, is said to be a on of strict business babits and with firmness enough to say no to the importunities of members. THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE NEW TARIFF-

DEBATE ON THE BILL TO COMMENCE TO-

Mr. Wood says that the calculations about the prouctiveness of the new tariff, which, it is reported the Bureau of Statistics has put forth, are based on the consumption of last year, which is an entirely exceptional year. His own are based on the average of eight years, four of them good and four bad years, and on this, which is a fair basis and which has been revised for him by the Bureau of Statistics and by other experts, he grounds his estimates, It should understood also that his figures are based on actual import and consumption and not on the general imports in bond. His estimates are therefore on the average annual consumption by the country during a period of eight years. The present tariff yielded last year only \$128,000,000. He is confident that the proposed tariff, as it will materially help sur manufacturing industries and aid in a general refal estimates—namely, about \$150,000,000.

The Tariff bill will be introduced to-morrow, Mr.

Wood making the opening speech. He will move to close general debate on the bill on the 16th of April. This gives a full week for a general discussion of the subject, after which the details of the bill will be gone through with in the customary way in five minute WOOD'S BESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE

OPERATION OF THE SINKING FUND. Mr. Wood will present to-morrow a joint resolutio suspend further contributions to the sinking fund.

It is in these words:—

Whereas on the lat day of April, A. D. 1878, there has been paid into the sinking fund, as provided for under-section 3.694, title 42, of the Revised Statutes, the sum of \$241,484,169 34, in excess of the requirements of said law, which sum is equivalent to shout eight years in advance of the amount required by law; and whereas it is unnecessary for the maintainance of the public credit, as it is unjust to the people to continue the imposition of taxes for the object at a time of great depression like the present; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Concress assembled, that the Secretary of the Tressury is

If this should become a law it would save during the coming year about \$30,000,000 of taxes, and it is

probable that in that case no income tax would be levied. The Ways and Means Committee have not yet come to any conclusion about an income tax. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL-OPPOSITION TO THE PETTY JOBS IT CONTAINS DEVELOPING. There is a good deal of opposition to the River and

Harbor oill in its present shape. It contains, as usual, a great number of petty jobs, the friends of which hope and intend to get their small appropria-tions through by opposing the really necessary appropriations unless their own are also allowed. The bill, which is micknamed "The Great Divide," appropriates \$7,500,000. It is believed that it only work actually necessary were provided for the bi seed not give more than a couple of millions. There is a disposition in the House to reject the bill as it stands and to get separate reports on two or three public works, such as the Mississippi levees and the Hell Gate and Harlem River improvements, and appropriate for each in a distinct bal.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, April 8, 1878.

THE PENSION BILL-PROPOSED ABOLITION OF EXISTING AGENCIES.

In the House to-morrow Mr. Smith, of the Com-mittee on Appropriations, will call up the Pension bill, which will probably pass without much debate, although it proposes to further diminish executive patronage by abolishing the existing pension agencies, the saving in salaries alone will appually be \$200,000. besides making further detalcations impossible. Mr. Smith has carefully provided in the bill for the work of sending pensioners their checks direct from the Washington, so that the annual disbursement of \$29,000,000 will be reafter be in the form of currency checks on the Assistant Treasurers, and will for a time at least become a substitute for an equivalent of paper money.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE HALL OF REPRE-SENTATIVES.

A proposition is before Congress to remodel the hall In which the members sit by taxing out all the deaks, leaving only the chairs, after the manner of the English House of Parliament. Should it be adopted the concentric semi-circles of chairs will be brought closer together than at present, so that the entire House will be concentrated in a smaller body nearer to the Speaker's deak. At equidistant points in the centre of each of the four segments into which the chairs will be arranged, a platform or rostrum will be crected at a slight elevation, from which any member making a speech will deliver his remarks. There will be thus a rostrum for the left, the left centre, the right centre and the right. Eighteen longitudinal tables of the committee room shape will be provided in the rear of the deaks, at which members who may wish to do any writing will find all the requisite facilities. It is contended that this system will expedite business and enable a debate to be heard in all its features by everybody sitting in the chairs. Another plan is to divice the hall by a stout wall running the length of the present centre aisle and making two chambers, in which the Speaker's deak would be charged about to a position at a right angle with its present location, would be iurnished with benches only and be reserved for debate. The other chamber would be turnished with desks and solas, and the course, of the Senator from June and the field with less than the land been committee rooms. One of these chambers, in which the Speaker's deak would be course, would be iurnished with benches only and be reserved for debate. The other chamber would be turnished with desks and solas, and the captures of the Forty-tourth Congress. That bill, which was lar more severe than the bill now before the Senator from the plantiary committee of the Forty-tourth Congress. That bill, which expressity reserved the right concentric semi-circles of chairs will be brought

members could therein do their writing, talking and

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1878. THE GETTYSBURG CLAIMS -OWNERS SEEEING RECOMPENSE FOR THE USE OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE UNION ARMY BEFORE AND AFTER THE GREAT BATTLE-ADVERSE DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF

The following decision from the Treasury Departnent regarding the Gettysburg claims has just been

The following decision from the Treasury Department regarding the dettysburg claims has just been rendered:

To THE SECRETARY—These claims, sixteen in number, filed in the autumn of 1875, are for the use and rent of camping and parade grounds and buildings used for hospitals in the summer of 1863, near the field of the battle of Gettysburg. Upon the examination of the claims by the Third Auditor, on April 6, 1876, he recommended as invostigation of them, and they were referred by Secretary Bristow to the Department of Justice for that purpose. They were returned on April 3, 1878, by the Attorney General to the Destrict Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and that it had been impossible for him to make a satisfactory examination of them, and suggesting that an investigation be made by a special agont or by some one living in the vicanity. One of the claims is for the use of camping grounds for our army just before the battle. Another is for the use of buildings occupied first by the rebels as a hospital for their wounded and the next day by our own troops for the same purpose. All of them are for purposes closely connected with the great battle. The lands and buildings were taken by our army without license or consent on the part of the owner, and the records of the War Department show no action upon the subject. I think these cases are governed by the following principles:

The government has the right, in the conduct of war, to use, occupy or destroy any and all the property, read or personal, of any citizen, loyal or dishipal, in any territory, whether in insurrection or not, in actual military operations for military purposes, as for fortifications, camping grounds, battleiches and hospitals, without legal liability to make compensation and no compensation and no compensation to such cases. Such has a resiliability to make compensation, has no application to such cases. Such laws are siliability appropriated or contracted for by the proper officers, as in time of peace. The article of the cons

H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary.

[Indorsement.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1878.

Approved. It would be impossible for any government to make good such losses during war, and expecially civil war, as are here claimed. Certainly there is no authority of law in the Treasury Department to pay such claims, and I would not ask Congress to authorize it, though estirely within the power of that body.

JOHN SHERMAN, Socretary.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT TO NEW YORK. Secretary Sherman left Washington for New York this morning. He will be absent from Washington several days. Assistant Secretary Hawley is Acting Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Sherman's

New York by Mr. Baker, the Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department; Mr. Tingle, the Chief of the Special Agent Division and Mr. Bab stenographic amanuensis to the Secretary. The secrecy, and it was not known that any im-portant business was in contemplation until to-day, when their absence from their desks was noticed. No information is given at the trip to New York, but it is known that the party will remain there for several days. Business conne with the Customs Office, as well as the loan, is probably the object of their visit, while it is also believed that Mr. Sherman will consult with leading New York inanciers upon the subject of the resumption of specie payments.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House Elections Committee to-day agreed by a manimous vote to dismiss the South Carolina contested election case of O'Coppor, democrat, against Caio, republican, the sitting member.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April S. 1878. On motion of Mr. Bunsston, (rep.) of R. L., the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the

United States Army was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., thought the law made ample provision for all as it now stood, and opposed the amendment as unnecessary and likely to injure the efficiency of the army.

Mr. INGALLS, (rep.) of Kan., thought the effect of

the repeat of the section providing for four regiments of colored troops would be to make these regiments white regiments in five years, through the prejudices of the recruiting officer.

Mr. Blank, (rep.) of Me., said it would not be two

years before the regiments were made white.

Mr. Bunnerer said it would be as absurd to require

regiments to be composed of all Irish or all Germans. It was done during the necessities of the war, but was no longer necessary or proper.

Mr. Blass said, when the sections providing for

the four colored regiments were passed it was done
as a concession to prejudices of color.

Pending further discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

THE PACIFIC RAILFOAD FUNDING BILL.

The Pacific Railfoad Funding bill came up as un-

The Facinc Railroad Funding bill came up as un-finished business.

Mr. Sangsky, (rep.) of Cal., resumed his remarks, interrupted by the adjoornment on Friday, and con-cluded his argument is opposition to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blanks formally offered his amendment to the twelfth section of the bill, striking out the words "re-serving the right to alter, amend or repeal" and in-sert:—

Sert:—
But so long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Ratiroad companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of the said act of 1802 and 1804, and of this act relating to payments to the United States on account of the bonds advanced and of the sinking fund to be established as aforesaid, such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to the masurity thereof.

as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such boads prior to the maturity thereof.

Mr. Blaine then referred to the debates in 1873 on the Pacific rairoads, and read from the remarks of Mr. Thurman, claiming that at that time the Senator from Ohlo took the same ground he (Mr. Biaine) now took, that there should be a finality, and that the matter should be set at rest and freed from the manipulations of the speculators and slockjobbers of Wall street. He charged that in seven years the Senator from Ohlo had changed his position four times, and if the bill passed retaining the clause reserving the right to amend, &c., there would be found Senators who would change seven times in four years. The Union Pacific Railroad was paying six per cent on \$90,000,000, with twenty years development ahead, it this was not sufficient evidence that it would pay \$47,000,000 (the \$20,000,000 estimated to be then due the government and \$27,000,000 first mortgage bonds), then the wit of man could not devise security for the debt.

REPLY OF SENATOR THURMAN.

about II.

A LETTER PROM CENERAL SHIELDS.

Mr. BOTLER—Very well, then I withdraw the proposition. A question was raised whether I had a right to offer the resolution. On that point I desire to submit a letter from General Shields.

Mr. BUYLER then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter to himself from General Shields, asking him when the Seante bill increasing his pension to \$50 a month should come before the House to try and make it \$100, asding that others who had suif-red less and not done more were on the retired list, and that this kind act would not injure him (Mr. Butler) in New England.

Mr. BUTLER, acorniuly)—Oh, yea! I hold that letter a justification, if, when I find an office vacant, instead of making the old veteran of the Mexican war eat the bread of pension and dependence, I would give him (so far as I was concerned) an office in which he can earn his living and hold an hourable position. The only compliant that I hengd was from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) that General Sheids was too good for it; that he was too high and too hoble for it. This letter is my warrant for doing it. I do not know that I should not have done it for any other soldier in the same condition. I am quite certain that I should. Now, here is a Union general, a Mexican general, twice wounded on the glorious road to Mexico, a man without reproach, a man not seeking the office (for if he had written to me to present his name for the office of doorkceper I should have hestiated), but a man who is now travelling through New England to earn his livellhood by lecturing; and when such a man presents himself before me asking the poor pittance of \$100 a month (he gots but \$30), and when I see a place where he can get \$200, and earn it honorably and fairly, have I not done right in bringing his name before the House?

Mr. STENGER, (dem.) of Pa.—Does the gentleman not know that that office will only last for one year, while the pension would be for life?

Mr. STENGER, (dem.) of Pa.—Does the gentleman not know that that office will only last for one year, while the pension besides—(applause on the republican side)—and I know that the other side will see him universal some Confederate, who is not hart, wants the office more than he does. (Applause on the republican side)—and I know that that other side would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster General in the string have hardly get over the festivities of Saurday.

Mr. Edera, (Hillinois—Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts think that General Snields would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster General a Confederate General a Confederate G

ORK HERALD, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.—TRIPLE

On after, mented or report at any and present the fines of the company of the comp

order when we are electing a Boorkeeper. When you put that in order, when you wake up to your duty, I will vote for it; but you cannot put it in here now, in order to get in a Confederate General, (Applause on the republican side.) The Confederate idencial never could ride upon old Shiolds' back; and never shall, with my consent. (Laughter.) I move the previous question.

The House relused to second the previous question by a vote 120 to 110

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Mr. BLACKEGER, (de.m.) of Ky., said:—I dony that I or any one of those with whem I have been identified in times past can be proved by their record here to have attered a word on this floor that looked toward the opening of Issues which should have been buried in the war. I flone word has ever come from this side of the House of a sectional character it has been shone, manhood and patience exhausted, the party has been spurred, driven and forced to self-defence. I despise the man here or elsewhere who seeks to make either personal profit or political character out of revamping issues which belong to the darker period of this country's history. It is the part of ghouls and hyenes to delve into the treaches where out of revamping issues which belong to the darker period of this country's history. It is the part of ghouls and hyenes to delve into the treaches where puring carcases are buried, and drag them out to batten and instension of the float. It is not manhood. They have been trought out again to-day. It was left to the gestleman from Massachusetts to refuse to allow a subordinate officer of the House to be elected without lighting the war over again. False charges have been buried against us, and not for the first time either. We have been not here to-day that the candidate who has been nominated in democratic caucus for the doorkeepership of thos House deserved, by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged. We have been the do-using him as an average specimen of the element which embraces \$,000,000 of the people of the land—that they were all breathing a miscrable existence at sufferance and were indebted for their poor, miserable lives to the magnanimity of the republican party. That has been told to us year after year and it is told to us to-day. It is faise, and the talsehood should wither and dean the lips that has the energe of the Church and the singer of the Union army had lilustrated by overwhelming and conquering my pe

their arms?

Mr. Bletler-Have I uttered any such sentiment?

Mr. Bletler-Have I uttered any such sentiment?

Mr. Bletler-Have I submit to the inind of every candid man on this floor, whether he sits on this side or the other side of tols chamber, whether I have not quoted you correctly.

Mr. BUTLER-Have I stated or hinted that after the

Mr. Butler.—Have I stated or hinted that after the Confederates laid down their arms they ought to have been hanged? The time was before.

Mr. Blackruny.—Aye; but the difficulty was to hang them so long as they bore arms. I would like to know how many men could have been banged in the Confederate service while they were standing in line of battle, with glistening bayonets, on their country's battlefield. When a member of the House asserts that his nominated candidate of the democratic party for the doorkeepership deserved by every law, human and divine, to have been langed, and when that unterance is accompanied with the boast that he sione stood by that law and executed it, I would like to know what interpretation or construction can possibly be given to his language except that Confederates were to be hanged when the power to heng them was contered.

wounded, you would support him.

Mr. McTher-Or, no! You had better look in the record.

Mr. Yeates-You stated it, whether it is in the record of not.

Mr. Hether-Pardon me, I did not; but I did say that I would use for such a man against any civilab.

Mr. Yeates-That is right.

Mr. Hether-That is not ill said and I suck to it.

Mr. Hether-That is not ill said and I suck to it.

Mr. Bother-Then why do you undertake to say that as deneral Field did not right for your country you cannot support bim?

Loyalty to The Flag.

Mr. Bother-The is the difference between loyalty to the flag and the government which educates him and brought him up and treason to that flag. (Applause on the republican side.) For which treeson ne ought to have been hanged. (Laughter). By all laws numan and divine he ought to have been hanged; but the clemency of the country saved him from that penalty, and I have the unfortunate pre-eminence of being about the only man who ever did enforce that penalty and I stand by the act. This genitemal join this country to seek another. He made himself the servance of the Sultan of Turkey does not allow any man to go into his army who does not swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of them nave to swear allegiance to him, and most of the most him to partition of the country, but that they should be country but the them of the him to have

unarmed and helpless prisoner, the only man, I be-heve, who, in the history of that war, shown to have been killed or injured on the Confederate side by the warrior from Massachusetts. (Loud laughter and ap-plause on the democratic side.)

plause on the democratic side.)

The previous question baving been seconded the first vote was taken on the resolution effered by Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for Mr. Butler's resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of a doorkeeper, and it was adopted—yeas 123, nays 109, a strict party vote, with the exception of Measrs, Coilins, of Pennsylvania, and Cutler, of New Jersey, who voted with the republicans in the

House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I nominate the gallant, Christian, loyal, tried and true Union soldier of two wars—James Shields, Brigadier General of the United States Army. (Laughter.)

Mr. Randelfin, (rep.) of Tenn.—I nominate for doorkeeper a Union soldier—a gentleman who lought three years in the war, who acquitted himself with honor and credit, and who bears the mark of lead on his body to-day, whose name is John H. Trent, of Morristown, Tenn.

The vote was then taken and resulted;—

For Charles W. Field. 123-all cost by democratic

The vote was then taken and resulted;—
For Charles W. Field, 123—all east by democrats,
For James Shields, 101—all but one cast by republicans, and that one being cast by Mr. Springer, of lilinois.
For John H. Trent, 8—cast by Messra Errett,
Bayne, Evans, O'Neill, White and Hanner, of Penusylvania; Raudolph, of Tennessee, and Bagley, of
New York.
Upon the announcement of the vote Charles W.
Field was declared duly elected, and was thereupon
sworn in, taking the modified oath.

General Mr. Charke, (dem.) of Mo., asked unanimous consent
to infroace for present consideration abili authorizing the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier General of the United States army
on the retired list, his pay to commence from the
time of the passage of the bill.
Mr. White, (rep.) of Pa., objected.
Mr. Clarke moved to suspend the rules and pass
the bill.
Mr. White made the point of order that that mo-

Mr. Whits made the point of order that that motion was not in order until after the morning hour. He made the point of order on his own responsibility. The passage of that bill would be without a procedent in the history of the government.

The Sykakke overruide the point of order, on the ground that upon Monday a motion to suspond the rules is in order one hour after the reading of the internal.

raies is in order one bour after the reading of the journal.

The vote was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas 228, mays 6, the negative vote being cast by Messra, Randolph, of Tenne-see; White and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Jones and Cox, of Ohio, and Acklen, of Louisina.

Mr. Bloont, (dem.) of Ga., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. Referred to the Cemmittee of the Whele. It appropriates \$33,090,373.

Mr. Butles, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill introduced by him sometime ago to provide for issuing fifty and twenty five cent fractional currency and one, two, three and five dollar United States legal tender notes, pending which, on motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, the House, at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

SALAMANDER REIBEN.

THE ALUMNI OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES GIVE BAYARD TAYLOR A STUDENTS' FAREWELL BECEPTION.

andrine's bonors done to Mr. Bayard Taylor last night on the occasion of the commers which took place under the auspices of the German Literary Union, at Llederkranz Hall, on Fourth street. It was participated in by large delegations of the Liederkranz and Arion singing societies and a number of well known honored guest of the evening when he entered the gayly decorated ball, and the hearty welcome that greeted him, must have vividly reminded him of the days of his early manhood, when, with a knapsack slung across his shoulders, a stout stick and a slender purse, he determinedly tramped, wherever his fancy led him, over the then thirty whither he goes as the diplomatic representative of the American people. He listened to the souge, he spoke the language, and seemed to broathe the air of the land, many of whose quaint byways and prouliar customs he had, years ago, so faithfully depicted. And one of those peculiar customs had been selected as the leading feature of last night's farewell testimonial-a student's gathering, a merry-making a commers participated in by many an old graduate of Heidelberg, Gmettingen, Jena or of some other Ger man university.

Even as a banquet would be incomplete without after dinner speeches, so would a German commerca be devoid of its most essential features were the cus-With a steady hand you hold your glass, and on a signal crowd, simultaneously bring down the glasses on the table and describe several curves, while the talismanic word "Sa-la-mander!" is spoken and, echo-like, taken up by the whole of the company. With one hearty draught you empty the bumper of fosming liquid, and simultaneously down they go the many big bumpers with a noise and a crash which in its simultaneous-ness is almost harmonious, and "Sa-la-mander!"

ness is almost barmonious, and "Sa-la-mander!" greels again the car in reverberating atrains. It is greels again the car in reverberating atrains. It is revelry brought down to a system, a merrymaking in accordance with established rules, a proceeding quaint and odd, but attractive withal.

In keeping with this to Americans decidedly novel mode of leave taking were the decorations of Liecorkranz Hail, From the roof floated the flag of the German Empire, and the entrance was necorated with many hued lessoons. Along the large hall long plain tables were ranged and the walls were hung with the red, white and blue interminging with the colors of Germany and any number of humorous mottoes and students' bon mots, one quainter and more issupher proveking than the other. The rear wall was hidden from view by a perfect lorest of evergreens and other plants, which also surrounded a plain table on a slightly raised platform where sat the following gentlemen:—Bayard Taylor, William Guilen Bryant, Dr. F. Zinsser, President of the Social Literary Union; F. Behringer, President of the Arion Singing Society; L. Hoffman, President of the Liceorkranz; Dr. Schumacher, German Consul General; Oswald Ottendorfer, and Professor Schlegel, of the Normal Colege.

Over this table was the German coat of arms, flanked Ownid Ottendorfer, and Protessor Scales, Sanked Normal College.

Over this table was the German coat of arms, flanked by United States and German flags and students' caps, and two come mottoes, one of which told of—

Saint Martin, quite a mild man, Loved to drink certrislam;

And had he not pocuoism, Left in pawn his toneam.

One of the mottoes along the east wall informed the grests:—"Dr. Latter heid as a rule that water is entirely too cool." Another, with a more modern meaning, was to the effect that—"The Bayarians proved to the French without fear the strength there is in Bayarian beer." Another inscription had a moral to the first party head and hollow heart, empty keg be not our part."

Bavarian beer." Another inscription had a moral to it:—"Empty head and hollow heart, empty keg be not our part."

COME TO ORBER.

A "Farewell" in gas jets flared over the musiciana' gallery. Each one of the long tables was provided, in addition to innumerable beer glasses, with two rapiets, or schlaeger, as the German students call this weapon; and with a rapier, too, the chairman called the large sasamblage to order when Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rrysant and the other guests entered the hall. The band struck up "Hall Columbia," a song followed and then Dr. Zinsser welcomed Mr. Taylor in a brief address. A "salamandrine" compliment followed, after which Dr. Jacobi spoke of the satisfaction which the appointment of Mr. Taylor produced, and lavished a large share of praise on Mr. Carl Schurz. He concluded, "America, long may it prosper, the land of the present and of a better intere!"

MR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

More songs, more "salamanders," and then Mr. Taylor addressed his German triends in their own language. He soid substantially:—If the German theracter is 'cally so sympathetic as the Germans themselves assert you will take compassion on me and not expect a set speech, for I am exhausted from all the ovations I have been the recipient of, I should certainly have endeavored to escape this ovation were it not for the fact that it was offered me by Germans. But I must accept the even if my strength will not permit me to sppropriately express my appreciation. I renifice the fact that my German-American fellow citizens regard me as a connecting link between German and American his, between German fellow citizens regard me as a connecting link between German and American his, between German fellow citizens regard me as a connecting link between German and American his, between German and American hought and intercourse. To be this has really always been and will always remain my endeavor, I', however, I have accomplished anything that will survive it is not pholly my own merit. It my German friends had not shown me such heart

in this case it permits an advantage to ripen into honor.

Let me answer you that my life's mission is not yet completed, and give me rather friendly wishes for the future than praise for the future than praise for the past. And now I will say that I am related to you. I have also German blood in my wins. One of my ancestors was a Protestant ciergyman, who came to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the last century. At least a quarter terman, I ask you to join with me in this sectiment:—Long live, and freshly live, on our sell German feeling, German honesty and German fleshity.

Long continued applause toilowed. After an intermission, during which the company sang with a will.—Percet tristitial

Percat tristitia!
Percat distores!
Percat distores!
Quivis antibursehlus
Atque irrisores!

Atque irrisores!

Mr. Bryant, in response to a drink in his honor, made a brief speech in German. He said:—

"GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the evation, and I can only say, as my friend Taylor has said before me, thong live, and treshly live, on our soil German feeling, German honesty and German fidelity."

Mr. Ottenderier was the next speaker, after which the festivities were continued without much formality until an early hour this morning.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Excise Bill for Gotham Still Possible.

HOLAHAN'S TACTICS.

The Measure Ordered to a Third Reading.

OPPOSING LOW SALARIES.

Attempt to Economize on City Gas.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, April 8, 1878.

After all it appears that New York and the other cities of this State may yet be given an Excise law which will do away with the uncertainties and evils attendant upon the non-entorced law of saved from slaughter in the Assembly committees on Cities and Internal Affairs, was quickly taken up in the House on Mr. Holahan's motion that it be considered in the first Committee of the Whole, not full. ized his opportunity," and the vote on his motion

was as follows:—
Yeas—Messra Allen, Alvord, Baker, Bergen, Berrigan, Brooks, Browning, Burns, Case, Chase, Clancy, Cormack, Crawtird, Crowley, Curran, Douglass, Fitzgerald, Floyd-Jones, Flynn, Foster, Galvin, Grady, Graham, Halliday, Hamilton, Havens, I. I. Hayes, J. Haves, Henty, Hobbie, Iolahan, Hulme, Hurd, Jones, Keilogr, Langner, McDonough, Mead, Moiler, Myenborg, Neilson, Nelson, Niven, Patteugill, Patterson, C. C. Fock, Piper, Prescott, Proper, Purdy, Searing, Seebacher, Shanley, Sitter, Strack, Thain, Thompson, Worth-58,
NAYS—Messra, Abbott, Andrews, Clapp, Devoe, Gilbert, Henburn, Hoyt, King, Lowing, Mapes, Matisson, McKesl, Miller, Nayes, Dewitt, C. Peck, Pool, Reynolds, Kowiand, Sawyer, Sewell, Sheard, Sheldon, Skinner, Terry, Valentine, Wadaworth, Williams—28.

When the Committee of the Whole came to consider the hell Mr. McLoham proceeded.

sider the bill Mr. Holahan proceeded te amend it so as to secure the entire abrogation of the innaeeper clauses of the act of 1857, without enacting the new restrictive features of the Daly bill. By the amendments the imitation of one year as the term for which licenses may be granted was stricken out of the bill. Wines, ales and neer were added to spirituous liquors as beverages permitted to be sold, and "all persons," as well as keepers of inns, taverns and hotels, were priv-

leged to sell liquors 'to be drank upon the premises.

THE AMENDED BILL. The bill was thus made to read:-

The bill was thus made to read:—

The act entitled "An act to regulate the mis excistor of cating liquors within the metropolitan police district of the State of New York," passed April 14, 1895; is hereby repealed, and the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1857, except where the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act, shall be taken and construes as a part of this act, and be and remain in full force and effect throughout the whole of this State, except that in cities liquors, wince, ales and beer, to be drank upon the premises, to all persons, as well as keepers of inna, taverus and hotels, in cases where the Excise Commissioners shall be astisfied that the person or persons licensed shull or of good moral character, and such licenses before being issued shall in every case be approved of in writing by the Commissioners of Police or the United Police of the cut where the Excise Commissioners hall be arrested for any violation of this act except on a warrant duly issued. All meneys received for licenses in the consistent with this set are bereby repealed.

The temperator chambrooms, especially Mesars.

The temperance champions, especially Mesars, Gilbert, Skinner and Dewitt C. Peck, who nad succastully led the opposition to previous excise mo ures, sprang at the new amendments, declaring that of liquor, wholesale drunkenness and widespread demoralization of the youth and persons predisposed to moralization of the youth and persons predisposed to alcoholism in cities. Mr. Gilbert said the Daly bill, it written against the baskground of this new measure as it was now unmasked, would show like a white mark. Mr. Peet alleged over-confidently that no mas who voted against Mr. Daly's bill could ever vote for Mr. Holahan's.

At ten o'clock the latter gensieman, who had listened with polite tranquillity to those animadversions, moved the provious question, and his bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 45 to 44.

Yusa-Massrs. Allen. Baker. Bathe. Bergen, Berginan.

dered to a third reading by a vote of 45 to 44.
Yhas—Mesars, Allen, Baker, Bathe, Berrgen, Berrgen, Berrgen, Brooks, Brownine, Barne, Clancy, J. Clark, Crawford, Crowley, Curran, Flügerad, Floyd-Jones, Flyin, Foster, Galvin, Grady, Hamilton, I. I. Hayes, J. Hayes, Henry, Hobbie, Holainen, Huime, Hurd, Jones, Langner, Mapes, McDonough Moller, Meyerbory, Nelson, Niven, Pasterson, Piper, Froper, Purdy, Searing, Seebacher, Shauley, Silter, Story, Strack, Thain, Moran—44.
NAYS—Mesara Abbott, Aivord, Andrews, Berry, Case, Ccase, Clapp, Cormack, Crandali, Devoe, Gilbert, Graham, Mekel, Mooers, Nellson, Noyes, Palmer, Pattengill, Dewitt C. Peck, Pecs, Pool, Frescott, Keynolds, Rowland, Sawyer, Sewell, Sheard, Sheldon, Skinger, Ferry, Thomas, Valentine, Wadaworth, Walboy, Wilhor, Williams—44.

Sawyer, Sewell, Sheard, Sheldon, Skinner, Terry, Thomas, Vaientine, Wadsworth, Wakely, Wilhor, Williams—44.

Assext—Mesws, Astor, Beard, Bouck, Brundage, Chappell, J. M. Clark, Converse, Cosan, Daly, Day, Donglass, Pich, Frank, Griggs, Italied, Gosan, Daly, Day, Donglass, Pich, Frank, Griggs, Italied, Gosan, Daly, Day, Donglass, West, Day, Donglass, Despending of the Converse, Willer, S. V. R. Miller, North, Roberts, Sutherland, B. Taylor, J. T. Taylor, Townsley, Warinz, Wemple, Wheeler, Willers, Willia, Winch, Speaker.

This result was broughs about by efforts conducted more quietly than those which failed in former instances. Some of the country democrats who voted against the Daly bill voted in favor of one or the other of the motions which prevailed to night. The House, however, was thin, and nottner of the votes were large enough to insure the final passage of the Holshan bill. They simply indicate its improved chances.

MATER, NEW YORK CHARTER.

House, however, was thin, and neither of the votes were large eaough to insure the final passage of the Holihan bill. They simply indicate its improved chances.

MAYER' NEW YORK CHARTER.

Dr. I. I. Haves introduced a bill still jurther amending the New York city charter. The bill jurisdes in the Health Department of the city the President of the Commissioners of Charties and Correction, the President of the Department of Parks and the Mayor of the city of New York, in addition to the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the Port and two Commissioners of Health.

THE MAJORITY APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Assembly Committee on Engrossed Bills complied with the mandate of the House last Friday and reported the Majority Apportionment bill at the end of to night's resiston.

NOLLER'S WHISKEY FUNCH.

To-morrow the Assembly Committee on Cities will give a hearing on Mr. Mollers' bill to introduce the beil punch system into the bar rooms and buckef shops of New York city.

The opponents of Mr. Pinh's Public Burdens bill, or substitute for the Salaries bill, which passed the Assembly last Tuesday, will have a hearing to-morrow alterneon at four e'clock before the Seaste Committee on Cities. It is understood that Seaster Morrissey will be presented by one of the New York members of the committee. The principal ground of opposition to the bill is that it would, as aligned, establish as absolute, irresponsible dicatorship in the city of New York through the operation of the second section, which permits the Board of Apportionment to aboiss at will any office, with no other restriction than it own discretion.

Senator Pomercy, from the Senate Committee of Cities, reported favorably a bill relating to contract for lighting the public lamps in the city of New York and it was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that the Mayor, Comproviers and Commissioner of Public Works be empowered to contract for inguiting the public lamps with gas or other liminating material for a period of one y

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Society of the Training School for Nurses, of their reception at the school, No. 426 East Twentysixth errort, yesterusy afternoon. The thirteen grad-uates were clad in neat fitting dark dresses, with circular high crowned white caps, and received their diplomas from the hands of the president, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Dr. William H. Draper then addressed them in a few appropriate remarks, congratulating them on the successful manner in which they acquitted themselves in their examination, impressed upon them the great responsibility which devolved upon them in their new sphere of duties and the difficulties which they would probably encounter in the course of their ministering career. Above all other things, he said, great patience and forbearance were absolutely necessary for them, and should mark their whole conduct in their intercourse with and attendance on the sick and siliced. The reception was largely attended by the friends of the management.

Following are the names of those who received diplomasis—Misses Mary Clark, Lillie Burgess, Augusta Andrews, Dana Van Dusen, Mariou Shaw, Maggio Jagger, Ada Cooler, Sarah E. Post, Lizzie Foster, Caroline Wilbour, Emily Duma, Mary E. Brown and Mrs. Mawson. they acquitted themselves in their examination, im-